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# Hongkong Daily Press.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.  
Phone 87.

No. 18,768. 號三十五百七十八萬一第 日一十二月五年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1918. 六拜禮 號九十二月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
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**T R E Y E R**  
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**MACGREGOR & Co.**  
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Telephone No. 75.

# KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

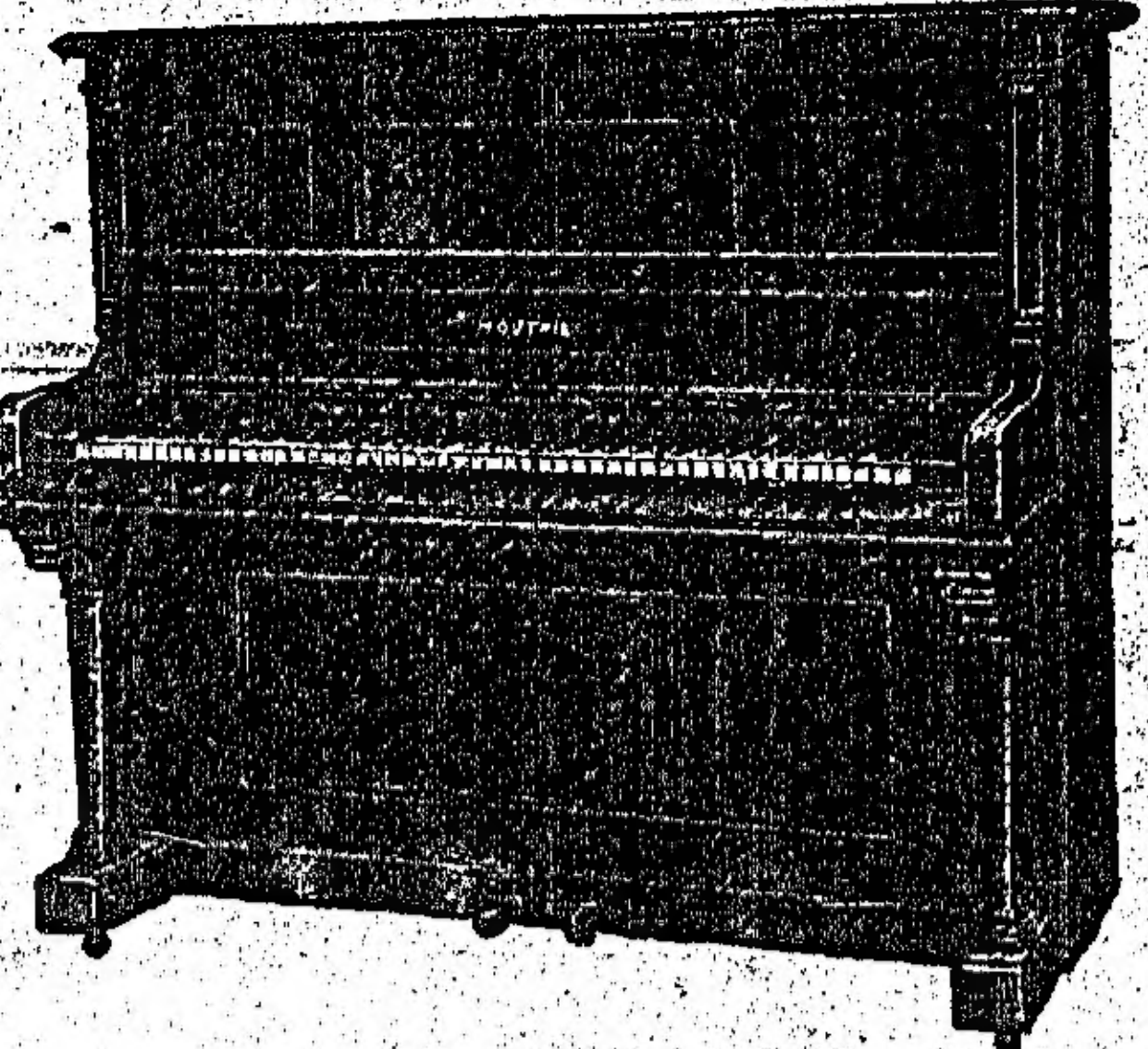
Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Chai Khe Tsai)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.00
SHAM LUNG	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.15
Sham Chun	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.45
Sham Shui	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.15
Sham Chun	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45
Sham Shui	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15
Sham Chun	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45
Sham Shui	dep. 14.15	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15
Sham Chun	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45
Sham Shui	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15
Sham Chun	dep. 16.30	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45
Sham Shui	dep. 17.15	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15
Sham Chun	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45
Sham Shui	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15
Sham Chun	dep. 19.30	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45
Sham Shui	dep. 20.15	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15
Sham Chun	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45
Sham Shui	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15
Sham Chun	dep. 22.30	dep. 23.15	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45
Sham Shui	dep. 23.15	dep. 24.00	dep. 24.15	dep. 24.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15
Sham Chun	dep. 24.00	dep. 24.45	dep. 25.00	dep. 25.15	dep. 14.15	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45
Sham Shui	dep. 24.45	dep. 25.30	dep. 25.45	dep. 26.00	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15
Sham Chun	dep. 25.30	dep. 26.15	dep. 26.30	dep. 26.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45
Sham Shui	dep. 26.15	dep. 27.00	dep. 27.15	dep. 27.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15
Sham Chun	dep. 27.00	dep. 27.45	dep. 28.00	dep. 28.15	dep. 16.15	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45
Sham Shui	dep. 27.45	dep. 28.30	dep. 28.45	dep. 29.00	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15
Sham Chun	dep. 28.30	dep. 29.15	dep. 29.30	dep. 29.45	dep. 17.15	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45
Sham Shui	dep. 29.15	dep. 30.00	dep. 30.15	dep. 30.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15
Sham Chun	dep. 30.00	dep. 30.45	dep. 31.00	dep. 31.15	dep. 18.15	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45
Sham Shui	dep. 30.45	dep. 31.30	dep. 31.45	dep. 32.00	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15
Sham Chun	dep. 31.30	dep. 32.15	dep. 32.30	dep. 32.45	dep. 19.15	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45
Sham Shui	dep. 32.15	dep. 33.00	dep. 33.15	dep. 33.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15
Sham Chun	dep. 33.00	dep. 33.45	dep. 34.00	dep. 34.15	dep. 20.15	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45
Sham Shui	dep. 33.45	dep. 34.30	dep. 34.45	dep. 35.00	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15
Sham Chun	dep. 34.30	dep. 35.15	dep. 35.30	dep. 35.45	dep. 21.15	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45
Sham Shui	dep. 35.15	dep. 36.00	dep. 36.15	dep. 36.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.15
Sham Chun	dep. 36.00	dep. 36.45	dep. 37.00	dep. 37.15	dep. 22.15	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.15	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45
Sham Shui	dep. 36.45	dep. 37.30	dep. 37.45	dep. 38.00	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45	dep. 24.00	dep. 24.15
Sham Chun	dep. 37.30	dep. 38.15	dep. 38.30	dep. 38.45	dep. 23.15	dep. 24.00	dep. 24.15	dep. 24.30	dep. 24.45
Sham Shui	dep. 38.15	dep. 39.00	dep. 39.15	dep. 39.30	dep. 23.45	dep. 24.30	dep. 24.45	dep. 25.00	dep. 25.15
Sham Chun	dep. 39.00	dep. 39.45	dep. 40.00	dep. 40.15	dep. 24.15	dep. 25.00	dep. 25.15	dep. 25.30	dep. 25.45
Sham Shui	dep. 39.45	dep. 40.30	dep. 40.45	dep. 41.00	dep. 24.45	dep. 25.30	dep. 25.45	dep. 26.00	dep. 26.15
Sham Chun	dep. 40.30	dep. 41.15	dep. 41.30	dep. 41.45	dep. 25.15	dep. 26.00	dep. 26.15	dep. 26.30	dep. 26.45
Sham Shui	dep. 41.15	dep. 42.00	dep. 42.15	dep. 42.30	dep. 25.45	dep. 26.30	dep. 26.45	dep. 27.00	dep. 27.15
Sham Chun	dep. 42.00	dep. 42.45	dep. 43.00	dep. 43.15	dep. 26.15	dep. 27.00	dep. 27.15	dep. 27.30	dep. 27.45
Sham Shui	dep. 42.45	dep. 43.30	dep. 43.45	dep. 44.00	dep. 26.45	dep. 27.30	dep. 27.45	dep. 28.00	dep. 28.15
Sham Chun	dep. 43.30	dep. 44.15	dep. 44.30	dep. 44.45	dep. 27.15	dep. 28.00	dep. 28.15	dep. 28.30	dep. 28.45
Sham Shui	dep. 44.15	dep. 45.00	dep. 45.15	dep. 45.30	dep. 27.45	dep. 28.30	dep. 28.45	dep. 29.00	dep. 29.15
Sham Chun	dep. 45.00	dep. 45.45	dep. 46.00	dep. 46.15	dep. 28.15	dep. 29.00	dep. 29.15	dep. 29.30	dep. 29.45
Sham Shui	dep. 45.45	dep. 46.30	dep. 46.45	dep. 47.00	dep. 28.45	dep. 29.30	dep. 29.45	dep. 30.00	dep. 30.15
Sham Chun	dep. 46.30	dep. 47.15	dep. 47.30	dep. 47.45	dep. 29.15	dep. 30.00	dep. 30.15	dep. 30.30	dep. 30.45
Sham Shui	dep. 47.15	dep. 48.00	dep. 48.15	dep. 48.30	dep. 29.45	dep. 30.30	dep. 30.45	dep. 31.00	dep. 31.15
Sham Chun	dep. 48.00	dep. 48.45	dep. 49.00	dep. 49.15	dep. 30.15	dep. 31.00	dep. 31.15	dep. 31.30	dep. 31.45
Sham Shui	dep. 48.45	dep. 49.30	dep. 49.45	dep. 50.00	dep. 30.45	dep. 31.30	dep. 31.45	dep. 32.00	dep. 32.15
Sham Chun	dep. 49.30	dep. 50.15	dep. 50.30	dep. 50.45	dep. 31.15	dep. 32.00	dep. 32.15	dep. 32.30	dep. 32.45
Sham Shui	dep. 50.15	dep. 51.00	dep. 51.15	dep. 51.30	dep. 31.45	dep. 32.30	dep. 32.45	dep. 33.00	dep. 33.15
Sham Chun	dep. 51.00	dep. 51.45	dep. 52.00	dep. 52.15	dep. 32.15	dep. 33.00	dep. 33.15	dep. 33.30	dep. 33.45
Sham Shui	dep. 51.45	dep. 52.30	dep. 52.45	dep. 53.00	dep. 32.45	dep. 33.30	dep. 33.45	dep. 34.00	dep. 34.15
Sham Chun	dep. 52.30	dep. 53.15	dep. 53.30	dep. 53.45	dep. 33.15	dep. 34.00	dep. 34.15	dep. 34.30	dep. 34.45
Sham Shui	dep. 53.15	dep. 54.00	dep. 54.15	dep. 54.30	dep. 33.45	dep. 34.30	dep. 34.45	dep. 35.00	dep. 35.15
Sham Chun	dep. 54.00	dep. 54.45	dep. 55.00	dep. 55.15	dep. 34.15	dep. 35.00	dep. 35.15	dep. 35.30	dep. 35.45
Sham Shui	dep. 54.45	dep. 55.30	dep. 55.45	dep. 56.00	dep. 34.45	dep. 35.30	dep. 35.45	dep. 36.00	dep. 36.15
Sham Chun	dep. 55.30	dep. 56.15	dep. 56.30	dep. 56.45	dep. 35.15	dep. 36.00	dep. 36.15	dep. 36.30	dep. 36.45
Sham Shui	dep. 56.15	dep. 57.00	dep. 57.15	dep. 57.30	dep. 35.45	dep. 36.30	dep. 36.45	dep. 37.00	dep. 37.15
Sham Chun	dep. 57.00	dep. 57.45	dep. 58.00	dep. 58.15	dep. 36.15	dep. 37.00	dep. 37.15	dep. 37.30	dep. 37.45
Sham Shui	dep. 57.45	dep. 58.30	dep. 58.45	dep. 59.00	dep. 36.45	dep. 37.30	dep. 37.45	dep. 38.00	dep. 38.15
Sham Chun	dep. 58.30	dep. 59.15	dep. 59.30	dep. 59.45	dep. 37.15	dep. 38.00	dep. 38.15	dep. 38.30	dep. 38.45
Sham Shui	dep. 59.15	dep. 60.00	dep. 60.15	dep. 60.30	dep. 37.45	dep. 38.30	dep. 38.45	dep. 39.00	dep. 39.15
Sham Chun	dep. 60.00	dep. 60.45	dep. 61.00	dep. 61.15	dep. 38.15	dep. 39.00	dep. 39.15	dep. 39.30	dep. 39.45
Sham Shui	dep. 60.45	dep. 61.30	dep. 61.45	dep. 62.00	dep. 38.45	dep. 39.30	dep. 39.45	dep. 40.00	dep. 40.15
Sham Chun	dep. 61.30	dep. 62.15	dep. 62.30	dep. 62.45	dep. 39.15	dep. 40.00	dep. 40.15	dep. 40.30	dep. 40.45
Sham Shui	dep. 62.15	dep. 63.00	dep. 63.15	dep. 63.30	dep. 39.45	dep. 40.30	dep. 40.45	dep. 41.00	dep. 41.15
Sham Chun	dep. 63.00	dep. 63.45	dep. 64.00	dep. 64.15	dep. 40.15	dep. 41.00	dep. 41.15	dep. 41.30	dep. 41.45
Sham Shui	dep. 63.45	dep. 64.30	dep. 64.45	dep. 65.00	dep. 40.45	dep. 41.30	dep. 41.45	dep. 42.00	dep. 42.15
Sham Chun	dep. 64.30	dep. 65.15	dep. 65.30	dep. 65.45	dep. 41.15	dep. 42.00	dep. 42.15	dep. 42.30	dep. 42.45
Sham Shui	dep. 65.15	dep. 66.00	dep. 66.15	dep. 66.30	dep. 41.45	dep. 42.30	dep. 42.45	dep. 43.00	dep. 43.15
Sham Chun	dep. 66.00	dep. 66.45	dep. 67.00	dep. 67.15	dep. 42.15	dep. 43.00	dep. 43.15	dep. 43.30	dep. 43.45
Sham Shui	dep. 66.45	dep. 67.30	dep. 67.45	dep. 68.00	dep. 42.45	dep. 43.30	dep. 43.45	dep. 44.00	dep. 44.15
Sham Chun	dep. 67.30	dep. 68.15	dep. 68.30	dep. 68.45	dep. 43.15	dep. 44.00	dep. 44.15	dep. 44.30	dep. 44.45
Sham Shui	dep. 68.15	dep. 69.00	dep. 69.15	dep. 69.30	dep. 43.45	dep. 44.30	dep. 44.45	dep. 45.00	dep. 45.15
Sham Chun	dep. 69.00	dep. 69.45	dep. 70.00	dep. 70.15	dep. 44.15	dep. 45.00	dep. 45.15	dep. 45.30	dep. 45.45
Sham Shui	dep. 69.45	dep. 70.30	dep. 70.45	dep. 71.00	dep. 44.45	dep. 45.30	dep. 45.45	dep. 46.00	dep. 46.15
Sham Chun	dep. 70.30	dep. 71.15	dep. 71.30	dep. 71.45	dep. 45.15	dep. 46.00	dep. 46.15	dep. 46.30	dep. 46.45
Sham Shui	dep. 71.15	dep. 72.00	dep. 72.15	dep. 72.30	dep. 45.45	dep. 46.30	dep. 46.45	dep. 47.00	dep. 47.15
Sham Chun	dep. 72.00	dep. 72.45	dep. 73.00	dep. 73.15	dep. 46.15	dep. 47.00	dep. 47.15	dep. 47.30	dep. 47.45
Sham Shui	dep. 72.45	dep. 73.30	dep. 73.45	dep. 74.00	dep. 46.45	dep. 47.30	dep. 47.45	dep. 48.00	dep. 48.15
Sham Chun	dep. 73.30	dep. 74.15	dep. 74.30	dep. 74.45	dep. 47.15	dep. 48.00	dep. 48.15	dep. 48.30	dep. 48.45
Sham Shui	dep. 74.15	dep. 75.00	dep. 75.15	dep. 75.30	dep. 47.45	dep. 48.30	dep. 48.45	dep. 49.00	dep. 49.15
Sham Chun	dep. 75.00	dep. 75.45	dep. 76.00	dep. 76.15	dep. 48.15	dep. 49.00	dep. 49.15	dep. 49.30	dep. 49.45
Sham Shui	dep. 75.45	dep. 76.30	dep. 76.45	dep. 77.00	dep. 48.45	dep. 49.30	dep. 49.45	dep. 50.00	dep. 50.15
Sham Chun	dep. 76.30	dep. 77.15	dep. 77.30	dep. 77.45	dep. 49.15	dep. 50.00	dep. 50.15	dep. 50.30	dep. 50.45
Sham Shui	dep. 77.15	dep. 78.00	dep. 78.15	dep. 78.30	dep. 49.45	dep. 50.30	dep. 50.45	dep. 51.00	dep. 51.15
Sham Chun	dep. 78.00	dep. 78.45	dep. 79.00	dep. 79.					



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[38-6]



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Men's Wear Specialists.

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[13-1]

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## TO LET.

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[2111]

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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"ABETHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.

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[2100]

## WANTED.

WANTED, by an European Bachelor, in suitable locality, Small FLAT of 2 Rooms with Bath-room and Kitchen.

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[2163]

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SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at Peak, for months August and September.

Write stating full particulars to—

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2163]

WOMEN IN THE RETREAT  
HELP TO SOLDIERS AND  
REFUGEES.

STORY OF GRIT AND RESOURCE.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN  
FRANCE, April 25th.

The women students of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, driven from their reclamation work in the neighbourhood of Ham, are now feeding wounded soldiers of the Allied Armies. Dressed in plain, dark grey skirts and blouses and wearing Tam-o'-Shanter hats, their trim figures are now a familiar sight in the area of their new activity. Having come out of the evacuated zone just ahead of the German Army, the following intimate account of the students' experiences by one of their number is of special interest:

Our first intimation of the impending German offensive reached us on March 20th at Court, where we had established our headquarters. We had been busy rehabilitating the homes of the people, distributing vegetable seeds, tilling the small gardens in our villages with the aid of men lent by a British Labour company. Alice, Lucy, Catherine, Frances, and Marion had just completed fixing up our little home, working night and day. Some firing was heard in the evening of March 20th, but we were awakened the following morning about 4 o'clock by a terrific cannonading. We continued our work of distributing seeds that day in spite of guns which seemed to be firing in our own park and the frequent views of air battles between German and French planes. We were told that night that the civil population was leaving Ham on account of the bombardment by 12-inch shells. Friday morning was quiet and we hoped that the offensive had been halted, but at noon we had news that the villages near Ham were being evacuated. We decided to take out our motor-cars and help the refugees. Elizabeth went to Verlainnes and remained there all day in charge of the evacuation. We sent one car to Emory Hall with our entire supply of milk and bread and chocolate. Streams of refugees were pouring westward and southward over roads already congested with troops, guns, and military supplies, the peasants, with bundles and carts, driving their cattle before them. We could carry only the aged, the sick, and children. The others walked, insisting on carrying their mattresses and clothing, most of which they had collected with our help since last September.

In the afternoon of Friday British officers rode into Greecourt, asking how many men could be billeted in our chateau. They said they had eaten nothing for two days. We used up all our remaining supplies in lunches for tired "Tommys," who soon began to tramp in. Large guns were planted in the road outside our gates. We cooked and served food until midnight, when the last "Tommy" arrived, too fatigued to sit up, and they fell full length on the stone floor of the outer court. We carried them inside and revived them. Then we collected our bags and belongings and prepared the cars to start at a moment's notice. We lay down with our clothes on, but the guns were so noisy, and the excitement so great, that we were unable to sleep. At four o'clock on Saturday morning a machine-gun position was taken up a few yards from our buildings, and the commanding officer told us that we must start within an hour. The soldiers helped us to load the cars, and as we left we turned the keys over to a British major, with instructions that if they had to leave Greecourt they were to burn all our remaining belongings, so that nothing should fall into the hands of the Germans. We learned two days later that they had carried out our wishes, but had used for themselves our blankets and medical supplies, as we had desired them to do.

CARS OF THE REFUGEES. Set out in the cold, heavy mist of early dawn, and rode to Ercheu in four cars, with gas masks at the alert, ready for immediate use, and with our prize hens. Passed through Ercheu at daylight, and continued to Roye, where we found that orders to evacuate the town had already been received. At Roye we unloaded one truck and took in nurses and sick children. Finding that Montdidier was to be the refugee centre, we unloaded two more trucks and proceeded there, picking up refugees who were unable to walk. We had to leave the chickens at the British hospital in Roye, where they were made into broth for wounded soldiers. Our headquarters were established in a hotel near the main square of Montdidier, turning one room into a temporary hospital for sick children. We got some condensed milk, which we diluted and heated for the babies.

During the day several of our girls, in their cars, made trips back to the villages near Roye, bringing refugees to Montdidier. We begged the use of the stove in the hotel kitchen, and fed hundreds of refugees all that night. We commandeered a school-house, spread straw on the floors, and lodged many refugees there. In our efforts to obtain milk for sick children we were assisted by some noble French peasants, who stopped to milk the cows they were driving to safety. Unaided, we took refugees from Margery [Margay], a tiny village that had been overlooked by the busy authorities, who gave us the chance. Among them were an old lady, over 80, totally blind and unable to walk, with her daughter, grandchildren, and one great-grandchild; also a family of dwarfs who had been living in a caravan. At the request of a French officer, we took out a family of suspected spies in spite of their protest.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS  
AND TRADE-MARKS.

PROPOSED REVISION OF REGULATIONS IN JAPAN.

It is reported that the Patent Bureau, under instructions of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has drawn up a draft Bill providing for the revision of the various regulations for the registration of patent rights, and the measure is to be introduced in the next session of the Diet (says *The Japan Chronicle*). The draft has now been completed, and will be shortly referred to a conference of Councilors in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Though particulars of the proposed revision are not definitely known, it is reported that it will involve comprehensive changes and innovations.

At present there are the Patent Law, Trade-mark Law, and Utility Model Law, for the registration of patents and trade-marks, the rights protected by these laws being known as "industrial ownership rights." It is proposed to abolish these separate laws in favour of one comprehensive law which covers, in addition to the invention, design, utility, and trade-mark rights protected by the existing regulations, three new rights relating to enterprise, imports, and exports. "Enterprise patent" rights will be given to the undertaker of a method which, though already known in theory, has never been undertaken in practice because of the difficulties involved. For instance, it is known to be possible to obtain potassium salts from clay, but this process has not yet been undertaken because of the difficulty in carrying laboratory experiments into practice. To those who undertake such work special protection will be given under the enterprise patent regulations.

The proposed system of "import patent" rights is designed to encourage the importation of foreign inventions and discoveries from abroad. Under this system certain protection will be given to those who introduce superior inventions and discoveries from abroad which are not yet known in Japan. The protection will be given in the shape of preventing competition. Similar protection will be given under the "export patent" system, which will give privileges abroad for the product of Japanese patents.

It is understood that the period of protection given by the three new regulations will be far shorter than that accorded under the present trade-mark and patent regulations, it being expected that the protection will be confined to a period ranging from five to seven years. In addition to these innovations it is reported that the regulations relating to invention, design, utility-model, trade-model, trade-mark and patent rights will also be thoroughly revised. Under the existing regulations for the registration of patent rights for inventions, such rights are given only to those connected with industries, but it is proposed to extend the scope of the regulations so as to cover not only industries but agriculture, mining, fishing and all other occupations.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the draft for the revision of the existing regulations will be altered by the Conference of Councilors in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Legislative Bureau before it is finally introduced in the Diet.

HUGE BUILDING SCHEME FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Hayes Fisher explained to the House of Commons recently, the Local Government Board's plans for dealing with the housing problem after the war, when, it is said, 300,000 new houses will be required. The idea is to enter into a working partnership with the local authorities, which will select the sites and then frame estimates of the probable cost of erecting houses and the probable rents to be received over the space of seven years. A deficit is certain, and of this the Treasury will bear 75 per cent, leaving the local authorities to find the remaining 25 per cent, which will not in the main entail more than a penny rate. The idea is to build houses with a living-room, scullery, parlour, and three bedrooms.

The order to evacuate Montdidier was issued on Sunday. The work of taking care of the people in that place, feeding them and starting them again on their way—this time by train—was left entirely to us. We established an information bureau in the public square, from which I directed the cars carrying people unable to walk to the station. Alice and Margaret kept up the canteen at the schoolhouse, Ruth and Catherine started another at the station, Elizabeth and Lucy helped the people into the trains, hunted up lost children and baggage, and tried to make order among the frightened children; our other girls were driving trucks. Thanks to the excellent train service, we had practically evacuated Montdidier by Tuesday night. Five of our girls remained there with orders to report when their work was finished.

Lucy, Daisy, Alice, Frances, and I went to Amiens with two cars and spent the night in that city under fire. Next morning, owing to the bombardment, we were ordered from Amiens to Poix, which was thronged with helpless, hungry refugees, and there we found two Red Cross men who had set up stoves with fires burning, but had no food. Marion, Daisy, and I went out with a truck, filled it with supplies, and returned to Poix, where we remained two more days. Our supplies were soon exhausted. We bought all the chickens and rabbits that the refugees would part with, and Poix public square was full of chicken feathers and rabbit remnants—mementoes of the many ketles of stew we had served to the hungry people from far north villages. The French Red Cross took up our work at Poix, and we came on to our present quarters, where we have been actively engaged ever since in work outlined for us by the French authorities.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 282 Pte. P. T. Chivers was enrolled on 19th June, 1918.

APPOINTMENT.  
No. 377 Pte. V. F. D'Azevedo, "A" Co., is appointed Acting-Lieut.-Col., dated 26th June, 1918.

TRANSFER.  
No. 501 Pte. A. E. Wood, "B" Co., No. 5 Platoon, is transferred to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon, dated 14th June, 1918.

LEAVE.  
No. 259 C.S.M. R. C. Wicheil, "A" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from date of departure.

Lieut. C. W. Beswick, is granted 2 months' extension of his present leave.

Corpl. E. C. Norris, Eng Co., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 25th June, 1918.

Pte. A. Jenkins, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 30th July, 1918.

Pte. D. Nelson, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 20th June, 1918.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.  
N.C.O.s and men wishing to fire at King's Park or at the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders who will forward them to the Adjutant.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS' BATTERY.

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 4th July:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 5th July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

28th June to 4th July.

E. L. Manning, Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. 2nd-Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, Lt. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings, and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Sergeants.

R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C., Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff-Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of Belchers' Reliefs for July, 1918, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

Infantry Battalion Order No. 6, dated 21st June, 1918, is cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

Saturday, 29th June:—

2.40 p.m. Remainder of "A" Co., Machine-gun Co., Mounted Section, and Signalling Section will parade at Hung Hom Police Station, finding their own way there.

2.40 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons will parade at Statue Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon Docks.

4.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon will parade at Kowloon Docks.

4.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon will parade at Kowloon Docks.

Instructions will be issued to Platoon Commander at Kowloon Docks.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Saturday, 29th June:—

2.40 p.m. Those absent from parade on 22nd June parade at Hung Hom Police Station, as above. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay, T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 5th July:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

Saturday, 29th June:—

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress: Drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 4th July:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Saturday, 6th July:—

Inter-Section Rifle Competition at King's Park Range. Teams of one N.C.O. and 6 men (as detailed by Platoon Commander) from each section. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows:—

2.45 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

3.15 p.m. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections.

3.45 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Sections.

4.15 p.m. Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Sections.

## MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Saturday, 29th June:—

2.40 p.m. Remainder of the Company parade for Judging Distance as above.

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches, and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 3rd July:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 5th July:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

## MOUNTED SECTION.

Saturday, 29th June:—

2.40 p.m. Remainder of the section parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 4th July:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

Saturday, 29th June:—

Remainder of the section parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress: Drill order (with rifles).

Tuesday, 2nd July:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

## RECRUITS.

Tuesday, 2nd, and Friday, 5th July:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. at Headquarters on Tuesday and on Murray Parade Ground on Friday, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Tuesday), and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BRAD.

## STRENGTH.

Section Commanders are reminded that lists of all the members of their sections are to reach the O.C. on or before Saturday, 29th June.

## PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd July:—

5.00 p.m. Swimming. Full in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 6th July:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1918.

## NOTICE.

## SERGEANTS' MEES.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mees will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th July. All members not on duty to attend.

The following will serve on the Committee of the Sergeants' Mees for the quarter ending October, 1918:—  
Co-Sergt-Major Duncan, President,  
Sergts. Mees Committee,  
Sergts. Manuk and Barrington, members.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

## NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, July 4th:—

8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

## NO. 3 V.A.D.

Saturday, July 6th:—

2.30 p.m. Band practice.

## NO. 6 V.A.D.

Friday, July 5th:—

5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

## VICTORIA NURSING DIVISION.

Friday, July 5th:—

3.30 p.m. Nursing practice.

## (Ed.) E. RAHEIS.

District Supt. in Charge of District Hongkong, June 29th, 1918.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

## RECRUITS.

Recruits of all units, other than those attached or transferred from H.K. Defence Corps, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays until passed out. Uniform and helmets.

The Sergeant-Major will take charge. The first parade will take



**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.**  
**ALLEGED SNATCHING.**

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese in Wanchai.

Complainant said the purse was passed on to another man by defendant, who later assaulted him.

Defendant stated that he was falsely charged. He was on his way to Swatow to join the Chinese army, in which he was an officer. No purse was on found on him when he was searched. It would have been just as easy for him to have charged complainant with robbing him of his watch.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant, as there was no evidence against him.

**OPIUM CASES.**

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export to Canton three tins of opium without a permit.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$100.

Four Chinese were charged with stealing 170 tins of prepared opium, valued at \$1,445. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at \$1,000 each.

A young Chinese and an old junk-master were charged with attempting to export two tins of prepared opium. The old man pleaded ignorance. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe discharged him with a caution, and fined the other defendant \$150, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

**ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.**

Four Chinese were charged with committing an armed robbery on a junk on June 2nd.

Inspector Angus stated that on June 2nd the junk was lying at Tai Lung, near Fung Bay, when fourteen men, armed with revolvers and knives boarded it. The occupants of the junk were threatened, and were driven into small boats, in which they made their escape. The robbers then took possession of the junk and cargo, which was valued at \$512.50, and removed it to Chinese territory. The matter was reported to the Police, who made enquiries, but no trace of the missing junk could be found. On Thursday the junk put in at Shaikwan, and the Police, who were on the look-out, arrested the defendants.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case for a week.

**THE BOOMERANG.**

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing \$100.

The story for the prosecution was that on March 28th a Chinese woman was convicted of a certain offence and fined \$100, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. Some friends, who were present in Court made up a subscription to pay the fine and handed it to the present defendant. Instead of releasing the woman from custody, the man disappeared with the money, intent on having a good time, and the poor woman was left to undergo her term of imprisonment. While walking along Lower Lascar Row, on Thursday, the woman met defendant and had him arrested.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said it was only right that defendant should expiate his crime by undergoing the same term of imprisonment as the woman, and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

**A BATH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.**

A dirty-looking Chinese pleaded guilty to bathing in an unauthorised place in Bowen Road.

Inspector Grant asked for a remand on the ground that he wanted to hold an identification parade in connection with the robbery committed at Bowen Road a few days ago. It was quite possible that defendant was one of the men who attacked the European lady on that occasion. With regard to the charge of bathing, defendant was noticed by witness on the east side of the pumping station, where there is a small stream running into the filter beds. Defendant, who was nude at the time, was bathing in the stream, thereby making the water unfit for consumption.

Defendant said he thought of enjoying a bath after a hard day's work, so he stripped himself, and was going into the stream when he was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**OIL-TRADE SITUATION IN SOUTH CHINA.**

South China's trade in kerosene showed considerable improvement in 1917 over the previous (writes Mr. G. G. Anderson, U.S.A. Consul-General in Hongkong).

Imports into the Hongkong-Canton field amounted to 32,500,000 gallons, as compared with 27,500,000 gallons in 1916. Of the 32,500,000 gallons imported in 1917, 26,000,000 gallons (valued at \$1,350,000 gold f.o.b. American port) were from the United States, and the remainder chiefly from Sumatra and Borneo.

The improvement in trade was due almost entirely to the increased exchange value in silver, whose appreciation has been such as to lower the price of kerosene to consumers in China by nearly 20 per cent. However, the price of oil in cases (the usual form in which it is shipped to the interior) has increased somewhat because of the enhanced cost of the tin plate required for the cans. The high cost of tinning and casing has influenced very materially the work of the oil-handling plants in Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Saigon, and at other points in the Hongkong field. Notwithstanding the favourable exchange rate above noted, the price of kerosene is still high to the Chinese consumer, and this has led to a revival of the use of the vegetable oils that were employed as illuminants before the advent of kerosene. This change is to be noted all over the Chinese field. In South China Japanese concerns have been introducing considerable quantities of very low-grade oil—so low in grade that often it is not proper kerosene at all. Consumption is also being influenced more and more by the increased use of electric light in the larger cities and villages of the south China field. Light and power plants of comparatively small capacity, but furnishing relatively cheap illumination, are being installed in greater numbers every month, and are having a marked effect on the consumption of kerosene, which, rather than the cheaper oils, is the illuminant they supplant.

**RUBBER MANUFACTURES IN CHINA.**

Mr. A. W. Ferrin, Acting United States Commercial Attaché, Peking, states it is probable that the manufacture of rubber tyres and other rubber articles will begin in China very shortly. While the condition of Chinese roads does not promise any immediate great expansion of the automobile market outside the principal cities, the vast number of jinrikishas will provide a good market for pneumatic tires. Practically all 'rikishas are now equipped with pneumatics. Peking is said to have more than 15,000 'rikishas in operation, and the number in Shanghai is hardly less. Hankow has 2,000. Shanghai is now well supplied with motor-cars, for the roads in the municipal settlement and for a considerable distance outside are admirable; and Tientsin and Peking are taking a lot of cars, the number of which will be greatly increased when the new model highway between Peking and Tientsin is finished. But a bigger market for rubber manufactures lies in the demand for footwear. About \$500,000 worth of rubber goods are now imported into China annually, and a factory which could supply a fair quality shoes at a reasonable price would be assured of a steady patronage.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ORDINANCE.**

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were summoned by the Superintendent of Exports and Imports for failing to furnish, within 48 hours, an accurate statement of articles exported by the *Chinhuu*, on June 11th, as required by the Imports and Exports Ordinance.

Mr. D. W. Trautman prosecuted, and Mr. Lewis defended.

Mr. Lewis applied for a remand, at the same time stating that the case was a very trivial one. He had suggested to Mr. Trautman that it should be withdrawn, but the latter had refused. In his (Mr. Lewis') opinion it was simply a waste of business men's time.

Mr. Trautman replied that there would be no loss of time if business men adhered to the regulations.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till July 6th.

Mr. A. D. Galloway, manager of the China Navigation Steamship Company (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) was next summoned for exporting to Canton by the s.s. *Fatshan* 75 cattie of camel-hair belting without a permit.

Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the defence, asked for a remand.

Mr. J. R. Wood also remanded this case till July 6th.

The general manager of E. Hing & Co., was summoned for exporting to Canton by the s.s. *Fatshan* 75 cattie of camel-hair belting.

Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Mr. Galloway, objected to the case being tried immediately, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to his client.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till July 6th.

**WAR CHARITIES.**  
(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 20.)

General.	
Messrs. Flora Fung, proceeds of sale of an oil painting by herself of the Race Course Disaster	100.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly sub.)	25.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	250.00
Miss Murray Scott (monthly sub.)	20.00
Pietro	15.00
Mr. H. J. Gedge	250.00
Messrs. Cawasee Pellanjee & Co. (monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. R. B. Cooper (monthly sub.)	10.00
Hia Hon, Mr. H. H. Gompertz (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. Edgar Davidson (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly sub.)	30.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly sub.)	20.00
Staff-General Post Office (monthly sub.)	35.35
Messrs. J. R. Michael & Co. Same members of the Hongkong Club (monthly sub.)	600.00
Collection taken at Taikee Rifle Club on 18/5/18	45.00
Part proceeds of St. George's Day (23/5/18)	125,400.00
Refrigerator (per Hongkong Daily Press)	10.00
Hia Hon, Mr. H. H. Gompertz (monthly sub.)	2.55
Mr. P. B. Watson	2.50
Omager Singh (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. R. A. Curran (monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. S. A. Bux	50.00
E. F. (monthly sub.—8 months)	250.00
Mr. S. G. Newall (monthly sub.)	50.00
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley	200.00
E. H. R.	150.00
Mrs. H. G. Murray Scott (monthly sub.)	20.00
L. N. L.	75.00
Kowloon British School (monthly sub.)	11.40
Staff-Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly sub.)	150.00
Mr. Vald Bjerte (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. Owen Christensen (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. T. Kring (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. F. E. A. Vorse (monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. J. P. Elster (monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. R. C. Jensen (monthly sub.)	5.00
P. O. C. (monthly sub.)	100.00
C. B. B. (monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. E. Irving (monthly sub.)	10.00
Chief Inspector Kerr (monthly sub.)	5.00
Inspector Gordon (monthly sub.)	3.00
Sergeant Wills (monthly sub.)	3.00
Latent Working Party of the Union Church (monthly sub.)	50.00
Britishers (monthly sub.)	100.00
Wong Siu Woon (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. D. W. Trautman (monthly sub.)	30.00
Mr. L. A. Langley (monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. J. O. Wildon (monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. H. Skote (monthly sub.)	100.00
Mr. J. L. McPherson (monthly sub.)	10.00
Collections from Boxes at Peak Hotel, G.P.O. Phoenix Club, Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier, Blake Pier and Hongkong Hotel	22.22
Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. (monthly sub.)	150.00
Sir W. Ross Davies (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. H. Skote (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. G. Morton Smith (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. E. H. Gompertz (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. Edgar Davidson (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly sub.)	20.00
Some members of the Hongkong Club (monthly sub.)	6.68
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	250.00
Hongkong Valley Ball League	31.30
N. N. Roy, Bukit Berlam Estate Rantan, F.M.S.	2.27
Messrs. Cawasee Pellanjee & Co. (monthly sub.)	25.00
Staff-Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	190.50
Mr. R. B. Cooper (monthly sub.)	10.00
Hongkong Stock Exchange	500.00
Mr. C. V. R. Rinch (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. S. Baker (monthly sub.)	5.00
Jan./Feb.	2,235.00
Anonymous (monthly sub.)	1,075.00
Blinded Soldiers & Sailors, Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilding of Hongkong	25.00
Messrs. Patal & Co. (monthly sub.)	17.50
Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly sub.)	17.50
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	1,000.00
Royal Navy and Dockyard (monthly sub.)	85.00
Royal Navy and Dockyard (monthly sub.)	12.00
Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly sub.)	14.50
Messrs. Patal & Co. (monthly sub.)	25.00
Anonymous (monthly sub.)	100.00

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**HONGKONG AND THE WAR**  
**THE COLONY'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.**

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following particulars, supplied by the Colonial Secretariat, of the financial assistance rendered by the Colony in the course of the war:—

Investments in War Loans by Companies and individuals in the Colony, and donations from the Hongkong Government to the Home Government up to 28th May, 1918:—

Investments in British Government, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Indian Government War Loans	\$25,512,000
Invested in United States War Loans	99,000
	\$25,611,000

Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan given to the Home Government \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Amount ex-Surplus and War Tax, years 1917 and 1918, given by the Hongkong Government to the Home Government	620,000
	\$3,620,000

Military contribution paid from August, 1914, to May, 1918	Hk.\$8,656,618
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Special war expenditure 1914 to 1918	Hk.\$ 904,222
CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS. (up to 25th June, 1918.)	

Prince of Wales Fund	\$447,647.55 = £141,447 4s. 3d.
Remitted through the War Charities Fund	879,352.51 = £280,049 5s. 8d.
to Home Charities	

War Charities Fund	128,300.50 used locally.
War Charities Fund	57,963.35 London
	\$271,8.8 =
	\$3,638.63
	Hongkong
	\$54,330.42

War Charities Fund Total	\$1,065,610.06
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Various amounts have been remitted through channels other than the War Charities Fund; a total of £16,500 remitted in this manner has been verified.	
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EXTENSION OF YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK'S FUNCTIONS.	
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It is now reported that the regulations governing the functions of the Yokohama Specie Bank will be modified so that it may be enlarged along the lines of the British Trade Bank with the object of promoting Japan's financial and economic development abroad. As a first step toward extending its operations, the Yokohama Specie Bank already has begun advancing money to Japanese merchants abroad, especially in the United States, Hawaii, and Canada. A recent accommodation is 700,000 yen for a Japanese sugar merchant in Hawaii. It is expected that foreign investments of this kind by the bank will be gradually increased and extended, not only in order to further Japan's economic development abroad but also by way of making the most of Japan's increasing reserve gold and specie. *L. and U. Express.*

Red Cross.	
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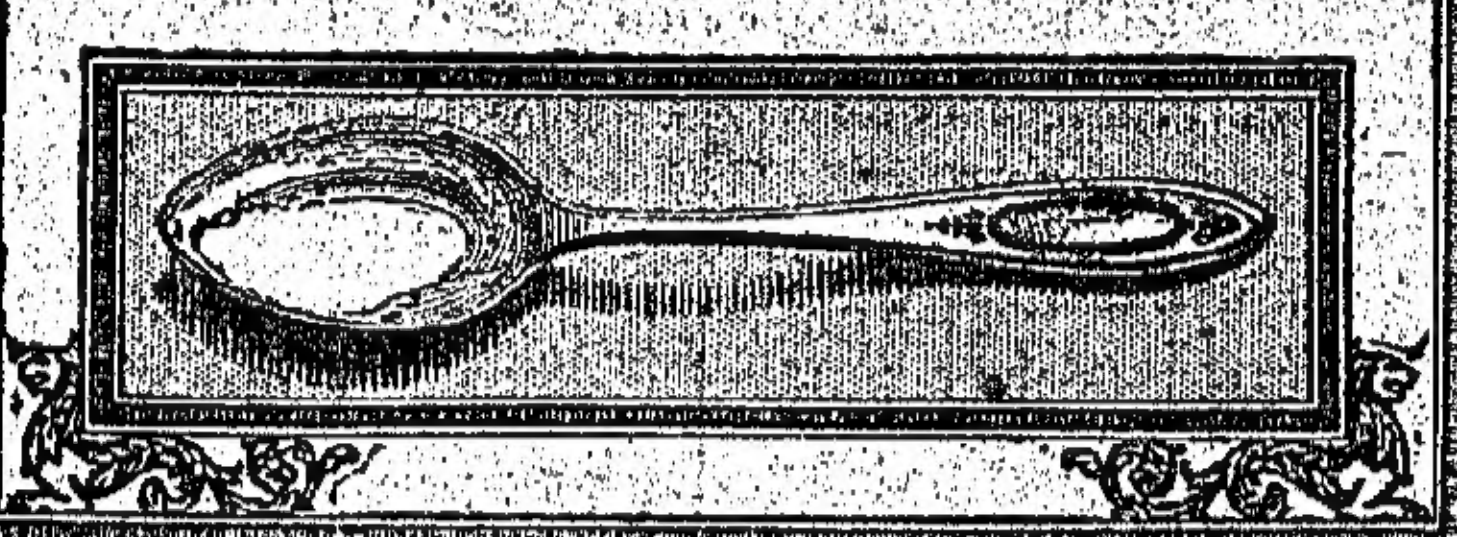
Staff-General Post Office (monthly sub.)	18.25
Mrs. H. G. M. Dowbiggin	3.00
Mrs. G. M. Dowbiggin	25.00
C. A. (monthly sub.)	100.00
Passengers Tanga Maru (per H. E. Goldsmith)	100.65
Officers' Families Fund.	
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly sub.)	25.00
Standard Oil Co. of New York	5,000.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly sub.)	20.00
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly sub.)	20.00
Anonymous (monthly sub.)	50.00
Prisoners of War.	
Albert Woodall Smith (monthly sub.)	50.00
A Fisherman (monthly sub.)	50.00
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.	1,000.00
Police, per Sergt. Boulger (monthly sub.)	25.00
Maidenhair Ferns	45.00
Mr. H. W. Looker	2,500.00
A Fisherman (monthly sub.)	50.00
Albert Woodall Smith (monthly sub.)	25.00
Boating "Glove" Fund.	
Proceeds of "Assault at Arms" held at North Point 30/3/18 under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve	408.00
Sailors & Sailors' Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. M. A. Nisbet (monthly sub.)	25.00
Pipe Fund.	
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly sub.)	10.00
Already acknowledged	\$144,830.87
	923,103.74
Amounts remitted, etc.	\$1,067,934.61
Balance in hand	\$ 50,930.56
N. J. Evans (Hon. Treasurer.)	
Hongkong, 27th June, 1918.	

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AGENTS:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD CO.**



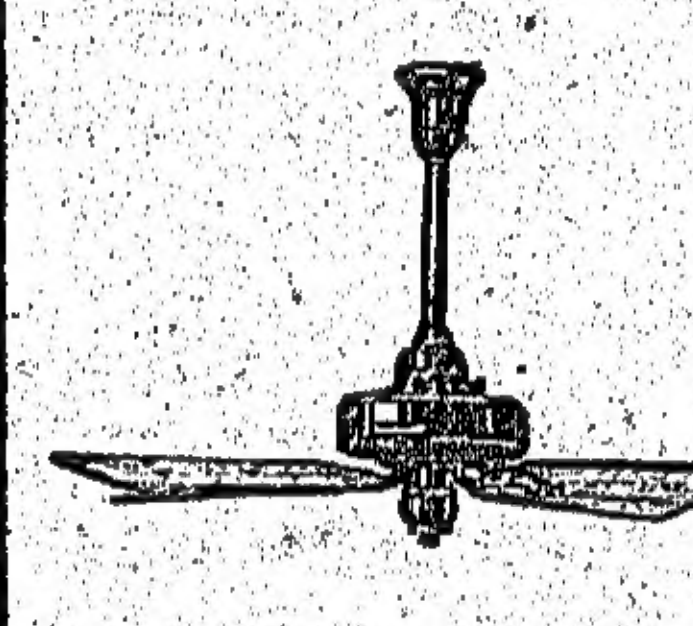
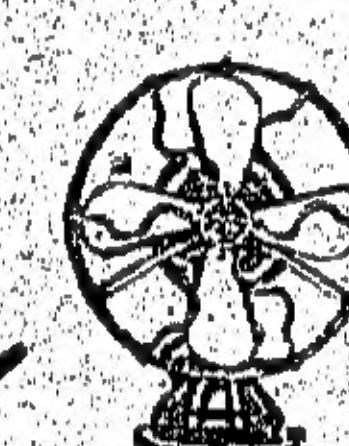
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# THE WAR.

## NO REPORTS FROM BATTLEFRONTS.

### GERMAN MANOEUVRES FOR PEACE.

#### WAR-PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

### BARON KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH.

#### PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, June 26th.

Baron Kuehlmann's speech is commented upon in the newspapers as a striking new note of enemy oratory by the admission of the impossibility of a military decision settling the war.

The *Daily Telegraph* emphasises Baron Kuehlmann's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects, and says the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the eastern frontier problem is an undoubted confession of weakness. The paper declares that if Baron Kuehlmann is unable to see the conclusion of the war a happier position would be to watch the increasing strength of the Allies, whose armies are supported by sea-power, and concludes by anticipating that Baron Kuehlmann's speech will prove the precursor of his dismissal.

The *Daily News* says Baron Kuehlmann excludes the Alsace-Lorraine discussion and rejects the restoration of Belgium, which are Great Britain's irreducible minimum. It is therefore to be feared we are not yet in sight of the round table. The *Morning Post*, in disclaiming would-conquer, says Baron Kuehlmann was asking the world to disbelieve the evidence of its senses.

The *Daily Chronicle* asked how Baron Kuehlmann can reconcile the series of settlements in Central and Eastern Europe which he rehearsed with his denial of world-conquest, and concludes it is indeed necessary that Germany revert, to probity and chivalry if she is to return to the fold of nations. It is impossible for the Allies to render Germany's Government capable of covenanted faith while its hands were foul with the pollution of a hundred perfidies. The *Daily Express* says the elaborate speech is a naive admission that Germany, having rifled the orchard in Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples.

The *Times* says the speech is a bold profession of militarism without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy.

The *Daily Mail* says the speech was so worded and introduced as to disclose to the German public the terrible fact that the promise made when the great offensive began in March will not be fulfilled.

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. A. Cooper, Lord Robert Cecil stated the export of cotton from Egypt is now regulated by the official licensing committee in Egypt in accordance with the scale of rations fixed from time to time by the Board of Trade. As from August 1st, the entire crop available for export will be taken by the Cotton Control Commission, established by the scheme jointly arranged by the Imperial Government and the Government of Egypt, and will be sold at fixed prices within the limits fixed by the Board of Trade.

#### EVADING CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, June 26th.

At the conclusion of the Irish debate Mr. Shortt announced that there had been discovered men who had gone to Ireland to escape conscription. They could be made liable under the Act of 1892, and a proclamation was accordingly being issued ordering them to join up, otherwise they were liable to arrest and to be convicted as absentees.

##### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

##### JEWS ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 26th.

The German military authorities have arrested numerous Jews in South Russia, including two rabbis, owing to the discovery of a big Jewish organisation whose object was recruiting Jews from the former Russian army for service in Palestine.

#### GERMANS LAND AT BLACK SEA PORT.

A Moscow message, dated June 18th, says a Bolshevik official report states the Germans have landed 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery at Poti in the Black Sea.

#### ZEEBRUGGE CANAL ENTIRELY CLOSED.

AMSTERDAM, June 26th.

The *Telegraph's* frontier correspondent says the Zeebrugge Canal still remains entirely closed. The Germans have succeeded in taking a number of smaller submarines from Zeebrugge to Ostend, via the Bruges Canal.

#### ANGLO-GERMAN WAR-PRISONERS.

THE HAGUE, June 26th.

It is authoritatively stated that progress in the deliberations of the Anglo-German War-Prisoners' Conference indicates the likelihood of an agreement.

The Conference is suspended temporarily to permit the members to consult their respective Governments upon certain questions. Meanwhile the British and German sub-committees are continuing the sittings in view of coming to an agreement as regards a number of secondary matters.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 26th.

The silver market is quiet.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### COUNT HERTLING ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"REALLY MEANT TO STRANGLE GERMANY ECONOMICALLY."

LONDON, June 26th.

In the Reichstag, following Baron von Kuehlmann, Count Hertling said he had not intended to speak in view of the experiences of himself and predecessors in regard to their speeches, which were variously interpreted as symptoms of weakness, crafty traps, or expositions of militarism. He went a step further on February 24th, when he assented to President Wilson's four principles, but President Wilson had not spoken since. Therefore, it was unnecessary to pursue the subject, especially as statements reaching Germany, especially from America, made it clear that the proposed League of Peoples really meant to strangle Germany economically.

He preferred Baron von Kuehlmann to explain Germany's position in the East from Finland to the Black Sea.

He regretted the unfriendly reception given to some of Baron von Kuehlmann's statements in wide circles. Count Hertling said he did not propose to touch the question of guilt, to which Baron von Kuehlmann had referred. That could be confidently left to history, but he felt compelled to dissipate the misunderstandings of Baron von Kuehlmann's statement ascribing the prolongation of the war to the enemy Powers. Baron von Kuehlmann had spoken entirely in the sense that he (Count Hertling) spoke on February 24th, for there could be no question of blaming Germany's resolution to defend herself or of shaking her confidence in victory. (Cheers.) Now, as before, the Kaiser, the Empire, the Princes and the peoples stood together, trusting in their incomparable troops, and hoping that God would reward the faithful German people with victory.

#### IMPERIAL CONFERENCE THE IRISH PROBLEM.

##### QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Godfrey Collins asked:—Do the Government propose to take any action in connection with the suggestion of General Smuts at Glasgow, on May 19th, that the Imperial Conference might settle the Home Rule question?

Mr. Bonar Law—The Imperial Conference itself selected the subjects for discussion. Whether it will consider this question must depend on circumstances.

Mr. Collins—Will the Conference consider such a proposal if it comes from the Irish people?

Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that the Conference itself decided the subjects for discussion.

Mr. Outhwaite affirmed that all the Dominion Governments strongly favoured Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law—I believe the reverse is rather the case.

Mr. Outhwaite—Have not the Australian and Canadian Governments both passed a resolution in that sense?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he believed the Canadian Government had passed a resolution to that effect twenty or thirty years ago.

##### LATEST CABLES.

Sir Edward Carson said there was an unanswerable case in introducing conscription in Ireland, but the Prime Minister had proceeded to bribe Ireland by promising immediate Home Rule. The Roman Catholic hierarchy went to great lengths in connection with conscription, which no modern civilised community ought to tolerate. He pressed the Government to elucidate its promises regarding land for the soldiers. He said that history would brand with shame a nation which did not participate in a war against the destruction of civilisation. It was not a question of Ireland assisting England, but of assisting civilisation to drive back barbarism. He appealed to Irishmen in all parts of Ireland to vindicate their country's honour and take their share in the war for freedom. (Loud cheers.)

##### EARLIER CABLES.

Mr. John Dillon, at Dublin, said the recruiting committee would not receive the support of the Catholic Church or the National party until Irishmen governed their own country. He suggested the holding of an All-Irish Conference in the autumn to devise a scheme of national unity.

#### AUSTRIA AND SPAIN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

MADRID, June 25th.

The Austrian Ambassador visited the Foreign Minister, and it is reported in the Lobbies that the Government is anxious to adjourn Parliament in order to be at full liberty to intervene in international affairs of the highest importance.

#### RIDING IN A TANK.

##### DESCRIPTION OF A TRIAL TRIP.

Riding in a British tank means hanging on for dear life in a deafening roar of machinery while the machine lumbers up and down the grades, alternately tossing its passengers first one way and then the other. A trial trip is thus described.

We accepted, with some trepidation, an invitation to make a journey in the machine. About half a dozen of us entered by the narrow door and were crumpled up on the little platform which runs on each side of the machinery. We held on like grim death with our hands. For a few moments everything went well. Then there was an upward movement of the fore part of the tank and in a trice we found ourselves without a foothold and were suspended by our hands from the "holdfasts" which are fixed for the purpose to the roof of the car. We knew we were mounting the steep gradient and were not sorry when we reached the top.

The vessel jerked violently as she started on her downward course, in the twinkling of an eye we were thrown into the same position as before—only more so—with our legs dangling and our hands gripped in the effort to hold on and prevent being thrown all in a heap. We eventually emerged none the worse for the trip, but with a vivid impression of what must be the life of the gallant crews to whom our experiences was a trifle as compared with theirs in the midst of shot and shell and with their own guns blazing away.

"The roar of the machinery in the confined space was terrific. The man with the strongest lungs, shouting in the ear of a man of the acutest hearing, could not make a syllable heard."

#### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NING" SAN-PO.]

CANTON, June 26th.

##### SITUATION IN FOCHOW.

A message from Amoy states that Li How-ki, the Tsuchun of Fuchow, has declared martial-law in Fochow, and has sent local gunboats to patrol the coast. Many official families have removed from the city and the situation is regarded as serious.

It is reported that since Commander Chnn Kwing-ming ordered the people to pay subscriptions for military expenses many have taken out naturalisation papers as foreign subjects.

Fighting on the Wong Kow front (near Swatow) has continued violently for five days. The result is not yet known.

##### DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

A message from Shanghai states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has arrived in Shanghai from Japan. Sun is living in the French Concession.

##### SITUATION IN KONGMOON.

It is reported that many of Ua Tai's troops, who were defeated in Heung Shan, have deserted and have gone to Kongmoon and other districts. They are committing robberies and creating disturbances. Martial law has been declared in Kongmoon.

##### KWANGSI TROOPS.

We are informed that several regiments of Kwangsi troops arrived at Canton yesterday. These troops came at the request of the Tsuchun to protect Canton, and they were therefore not held up when passing Shui Hing.

##### [FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

CANTON, June 27th.

The South-Western Constitutionalists in China are again appealing to their foreign friends not to further enrich and encourage the militarists of the North by affording them more monetary aid and military supplies.

The National Assembly in regular session in Canton and the provincial assemblies of all the South-Western Provinces have already severally or individually called the attention of the foreign public to the illegal actions at Peking, the Government of which is not recognised as representative of the people of China. The National Assembly is now the only legal organ of the Government of China.

#### THE MONSTER GUN.

##### PLANS STOLEN BY DR. DERNBERG FROM AMERICA IN 1916.

The invention of the German 75 mile gun, which has been hurled Paris is ascribed by Colonel R. M. Thompson, honorary president of the Navy League of America, to a United States Naval officer, from whom the plans were stolen in Cleveland during September, 1916, by Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, the notorious German agent.

Before the theft by the representative of the Imperial German Government, the plans for the super-cannon were offered by Colonel Thompson first to the United States Navy Department and then on refusal to the British Navy, by whom the designs were also refused.

"Before this country entered the war," said Colonel Thompson, "an officer of our Navy, whom I met at liberty to name, completed plans for a super-cannon that would throw shells 150 miles. As president of the Navy League of America these plans were shown to me, and by me offered to the Government. Our Government thought the gun was not of military value and rejected it, whereupon I took up the matter with the British Ambassador at Washington, and through him communicated with Admiral Beresford and other officials of the British Government. They also did not appear enthusiastic about the super-cannon, and the plans were returned with the notation that they did not think the gun practicable."

Meanwhile, however, the German agents in this country, who were still neutral, had received news of the invention of this cannon through their underground channels, and during September, 1916, while the inventor was in Cleveland, the plans were stolen from him by either Dr. Bernhard Dernberg or his spy, Dr. Colonial Secretary for the German Government and later president of a German bank in New York City, managed to forward these plans to Germany, where they were submitted to the ordnance experts at Krupp. Using the principle involved in the American naval officer's plan, these Germans added a few improvements, and the 75 mile super cannon is the result.

The principle used is that of the reduction of calibre in a large calibre gun, such as the insertion of the tubes in a 16-inch gun reducing it to 9 inches. The projectile is then fired with the same amount of powder as the large gun used originally in firing the 16-inch shell. This, with the muzzle projected through the degree, from the muzzle into the rarified atmosphere, in which air resistance is reduced to a minimum. The trajectory of the projectile curves through this rarified atmosphere and almost over its destination, when it falls. This is the principle used by the German super-cannon, which, used by the Germans, can be increased to a distance of 150 miles if desired."

#### OUR LONDON LETTER.

##### THE PROPOSED TRADE BOYCOTT AFTER THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 6th.

There is considerable disappointment at the findings of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy (commonly called Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee) in their Interim Report, just issued. In effect, the Report holds that there cannot be an economic boycott of Germany after the war. The doubt is expressed as to whether such a policy would be practicable as soon as the ordinary channels of trade are open again.

It has been frequently urged that a boycott of German trade would be the most effective punishment that could be meted out to the enemy for the unspeakable crimes he has committed on land and sea; no better way could be devised to teach him that "frightfulness" does not pay. The Committee, however, consider that "any general prohibition of exports to present enemy countries after the war is impracticable and inexpedient," but it is added that the Paris resolutions could be made operative, provided that "general control of certain important commodities can be agreed upon between the British Empire and the Allies."

##### WAIT AND SEE.

Of course the recommendations of the Committee are not binding; they may or may not be acted upon, and as regards this, much will depend on the course of the war and the final settlement at the Peace Conference. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that there is no intention to allow "key" industries to be controlled by Germany in the future. We shall keep in our own hands raw materials from Africa, such as oils, seeds, and nuts; and dyes that are so essential to many branches of manufacture; and the world-trade in iron that the Germans had managed to get hold of, and numerous other commodities. This policy will be carried out with the help of strong committees on which the trades concerned will be fully and strongly represented. SEAMEN'S PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

It is one thing for a Committee to recommend a policy; it is another thing to make it effective. Contemporaneously with the publication of the Report above mentioned we have a declaration of the Seamen and Firemen's Union that British sailors will not carry goods consigned to or from Germany. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the Union, has announced that there will be a boycott of Germany after the war by the British Mercantile Marine as retaliation for the murder of 15,000 British seamen by the pirates since August, 1914. There is no doubt that the Union have the power and influence to make good their threat, and what is equally important they have a solid body of public opinion behind them. "No man," says Mr. Wilson, "can be made to work for a particular firm or buy from one shop; nor can our members be made to work for firms that deal with Germany if they make up their minds not to do so. Our league as well as our Union is in this business to the last man."

The seamen through their Union gave proof of their power last year when they refused to carry British pacifists to the so-called Peace Conference at Stockholm. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Company were unable to leave the country. If the sailors and firemen are determined to ostracise the Germans (and there is no question as to this) they can do so. The nation which has deliberately broken every sea law will have to pay the penalty.

BISHOPS AND LANGUAGE. In the midst of the world war the Bishops find time to pursue the word "damnation" through the Bible and the Prayer Book. It is a word repugnant to the ears of high ecclesiastics; though in passing it may be said that since the war began there has been a general tendency among all classes to indulge in picturesque language. It is nothing now-a-days to hear a forcible adjective rapped out in public in the most unexpected way—on the stage, on a public platform, and elsewhere. War and strong language are somehow related. Everyone knows that who has heard an old Army drill instructor telling a squad of raw recruits what he thinks of them. And was it not the immortal Uncle Toby who recorded for all time in "Tristram Shandy" that the English Army "swore horribly in Flanders?"

Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury state that they have been "searching for a substitute for the word 'damnation' in various places." While some prelates favoured "condemnation" (Continued at foot of next column.)

#### STIMULUS TO SUGAR PRODUCTION.

##### A LESSON FROM GERMANY.

"Sugar from Several Points of View" was the subject of a paper by Mr. George Martineau, which was read by Mr. Edward R. Davson, President of the Associated West Indian Chamber of Commerce, before the Royal Society of Arts recently.

The world's production of sugar, said Mr. Martineau, was now 8,291,500 tons. Of this quantity only 2,900,000 tons was the product of the sugar cane. Nearly two-thirds of the world's production came from the beetroot. Beetroot is raised in Europe, and to a small extent, in the United States. In 1856 Europe produced only about 250,000 tons of beetroot sugar. The great development of beet sugar was the result of energy, ability, efficiency, and, more than all, persistent research. This was generally the result of a stimulus. Capitalists did not care to risk their money without some security. That was exactly what the European beetroot sugar industry enjoyed. France gave the research most liberally, but she lacked the stimulus.

It was Germany that hit upon the right kind of stimulus. The sugar duty was levied, not upon the sugar produced, but upon the roots. This at once stimulated the farmer to produce the richest possible quality of root, and the manufacturer to extract from the root the largest possible quantity of sugar. In 1908 the average quantity of sugar actually extracted from the roots for the whole of Germany was 17.63 per cent. That this wonderful result was caused by the stimulus—plus, of course, great efficiency—was proved by the lamentable fact that France, who received no stimulus till 1884, was at that date getting a yield of less than 6 per cent. of sugar, and in 1890-1908 only 12.84 per cent. France hastened to adopt the German system, but never succeeded in catching up with the race. Research was still vigorously pursued, and the breeding of the rich roots led to the invention of the diffusion process—another result of the stimulus. This process now brought to great perfection, practically extracts the whole of the juice, and in a very pure state. Greatest of all the results was the gradual development of the new method of purifying the juice, called the double extraction process. The great cane-sugar industry, set to work, and were now able to extract 50 per cent. of the juice, and were ready to fight the beetroot industry.

PREFERENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. The doctrine that industries receiving such a stimulus were bound to become apathetic and inefficient was an absolute delusion. The United States gave preferential treatment in their own markets to sugar produced in their own States, territories, and dependencies. This gave a slight preference to their product, Cuba. The result had been absolutely inappreciable to the consumer, while there had been an enormous increase in production.

The United States were now producing enough sugar without going to foreign countries. If America had not created this great increase in production by giving a preference to her own farmers and friends we should at the present moment be suffering, and so would America, from a real sugar famine. The United States was not only independent of the outside world, but was able to spare a million tons from Cuba, whenever we were short of supplies. It has recently been proclaimed that "the millions should not be deprived of cheap sugar, even if it be dumped." But the American urged that the dumping of commodities at a low price was a fatal injury to the consumer, as was shown by the fact that when the war broke out away went the whole of the dumped supply, and now the consumer was on rations.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who provided, urged the avoidance in this matter of the fiscal controversy. Though a member of the Free Trade school, he thought that abstract principles were far less very bad masters if they were allowed to dominate everything. At the beginning of the war, and 10 years before, we derived a very large proportion of our sugar supply from enemy countries; and the point they had to consider was what could they get from their own Imperial resources, and how could they develop these resources so as to get greater security. There must be a continuing security in the market for a period long enough to encourage the investor to lay out his money. That must be done in such a way as not to put a premium upon idleness and sloth. The Germans solved the problem in a marvellous way, and he believed it was not impossible for this country to do for cane sugar what Germany did for beet sugar.

others preferred "judgment." In the end, "after mature deliberation," it has been decided that "judgment" is to take the place of the offending word in the Prayer Book. All the same, the word in word is good, literary English; and in spite of Convocation, it will retain its place in "the tongue that Shakespeare spoke."

STATE PURCHASE. The Committee appointed last June to consider the advisability of purchasing the liquor trade estimate that it would require over 2,400,000,000 to buy out the vested interests concerned. The Report makes the average man who is trying to find the necessary money to carry on the war wonder whether our mandarins will ever get into touch with reality. Here we are at war, the biggest in history, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer guardedly mentioning the taxation of capital as an eventual possibility, while the House of Commons Committee gravely discusses the spending of hundreds of millions in this way. The subject can have nothing more than an academic interest for anyone outside the ranks of the tax-collectors; and the Report will, as a matter of course, be relegated to the dusty limbo of useless endeavour.

The exasperating thing is that under the auspices of Government time and energy are being wasted on a subject when the only thing that matters is to get on with the war. It is a pity that for too much time is being directed away by Parliament in legislative farthingtons. Nobody expects what can wait about law-making now-days. H.B. till we have beaten



## BILIOUSNESS.

There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.



The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder-blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

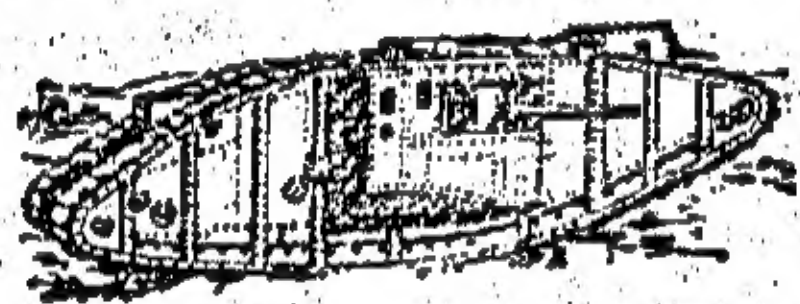


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THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.



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Coventry



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The difference in design, however, which secures this silence in running is also responsible for its tremendous power—power which, today, is carrying unprecedented loads in cars and lorries in the war zone.

THE TANK will become the symbol of irresistible POWER and PERFORMANCE. The Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is the original power-unit of the Tank.

[1913]

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## JOHNNIE WALKER

To safeguard its maturity our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

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Don't stop.  
Still going strong.

## 20,000 DOCTORS

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## PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

[38-2]

GENERAL PLUMER.  
ALWAYS "GETS THERE."

It has recently been announced that General Sir Herbert Plumer has returned from Italy, where he was in command of the British Expeditionary Force, to assume command on the Western front. In this connection the following character sketch of him by one who has served under him makes interesting reading.

Sir Herbert Plumer is said to be the oldest of our generals at the front. It may be that he is so in years, but certainly not in heart, mind, or body. Anyone would say so who saw him. I did recently happen to church as smart as a new pin among all the slush and filth of Flanders.

It seems hard to believe that forty years have passed since he joined the gallant old 1st Life Guards in 1874, now the York and Lancaster in Lucknow. He was a fellow soldier in that battalion with John Wilson, that forceful horseman, afterwards so well-known at Hurlingham and as Master of the Meath Hounds.

## PACED-CHASING ROUND LUCKNOW

It was probably partly in the paper-chases with Watson organised over the mud-walk country around Lucknow that Plumer first picked up the horse-love which afterwards made him so capable an officer of mounted infantry.

But though serious soldiering was not so unusual those days for a subaltern as it is now it came in Plumer's line just as much as sport. Characteristically he was preparing even then, in silence, for bigger things in his career. It was not long before he saw active service and gained his first commission in the Buffs. Then he won his place in the Staff College, and there did his best. It was generally held that once a man had been through the Staff College he became a Brass Hat, bound with tape, body and soul, for ever and ever—unless he got a cold-like shocker to rehumanise him.

Plumer had the best counter-plunk in the Staff College habit when, after fully unblinking the up-to-date methods of strategy and the tendencies and theories of modern war between great nations, he was sent to the front in 1900 to command the expedition to effect the relief of Mafeking from a widespread native rebellion.

He could officers from anywhere and men from where in particular. He mounted unarmoured troops, and from the railway at Mafeking he plunged them off into the bush for a five-hundred-mile trek to Bulawayo, to pick up their soldiers' rifles on the way. Rinderpest killed his horses, horses sickness took his mules; his reserve meat supply consisted of odds of preserved beef which had formed the revetment of the parapets of Fort Tlo during a previous campaign.

Never did he had his force successfully in the field in time to save Bulawayo. It was not accomplished exactly on the left and dried lines of the Text Book; it was a matter of ingenuity, tact, and an resolution, backed by the application of the situation of extensive foresight and commonsense, which, after all, constitute that matters of tactical skill and ability.

Three years later this experience of improvisation and the local knowledge gained at that time of South Africa stood him in good stead when the Boer War broke out.

Again he was suddenly called upon to form a rough-and-ready fighting force for defence of the Rhodesian frontier. And right well he carried out the scheme—successfully holding the border for seven months against the enemy, in a desolate country, with a small force, far away from communications, supplies, and assistance.

People at home were asking "Where is Plumer; what is he at?"

Unseen and little heard of, he was sticking it out, roughing it with his men, and enduring hardships and anxieties alike with them and cheerfully.

And then in the end he was able successfully to give helping hand in the relief of Mafeking.

During the last part of the campaign Plumer especially distinguished himself in the ready help that he always gave in backing up other columns at their work—his men and horses were never too tired to move "to the sound of the guns."

Among those who served under him he had the popularity that comes to the leader in whom they have confidence and whose heart is human, strict and determined though he be.

To the enemy he was a terror. They attacked many of our generals, but Plumer they avoided if they could.

## IN THE BOER WAR.

There were many others stronger columns in the field, but this little bunch of hard-bitten Colonials, under their untiring leader, that Kruger feared, especially since it operated from the quarters whence the Jameson Raid had once pounced upon him.

It was as a maker of bricks without straw that Plumer had made his name known in the Army, and as a consequence he was in time elevated to the post of Quarter-master-general at the War Office.

But active work in the field was more in his line, and, fortunately, in the light of other events, he continued to keep his hand in the command of troops.

Then came the Great War. His achievements there are the natural sequel to his earlier history; but it is the earlier history that is profitable for the young officer to study if he wants to realise the steps by which a leader attains his success.

Typical of his methods as of his career was Plumer's capture of the Mesina Ridge, one of the wonders of the war for sharp, sudden grasping of the enemy.

It was not, however, by any means a matter of sudden inspiration, but the result of long, silent, careful preparation—of mines dug twelve months previously, of gun-power gradually and steadily built up, of storming manoeuvres carefully rehearsed over and over again on models of the ground till all were weary of it except the General himself.

He insisted on perfect work before rushing his men into the assault. Plumer plays the game for his side and not for himself; he plays with pluck and determination, resourcefulness and vim, and he generally therefore "gets there" at the end.—Evening Standard.

EASY MAN.  
[BY MORRIS DIX.]

One of the marvels of nature is man's perpetual uncomprehension where women are concerned, and the ease with which he can be sold a gold brick in the matrimonial confidence game.

Age, observation, the experience of others, the familiarity of tricks that have been repeated a million times, appear to teach him nothing. He still rises to the old bait, and is hooked in the same manner as have been countless others of his predecessors.

In proof whereof consider the story of the two women who have recently been convicted of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Their scheme was simplicity itself. They subscribed to a matrimonial journal and answered the advertisements of the men who sought for wives through its columns.

These women were literally all things to all men, and represented themselves as coming up to whitewash requirements the man wanted in a helpmate, but they explained that the sailor would have to send them enough money for a wedding dress and the railroad ticket. In this manner they collected \$3,000 before the heavy hand of the law descended upon them, and put a stop to their working the gold mine of man's credulity about women.

They sent along their pictures. Oh, yes, but these pictures they obtained by cutting the pictures out of a movie magazine and pasting them on bits of cardboard. If the men had any sense they wouldn't have fallen for us, was the only excuse that the women urged in their own defence.

True. But when did man ever evince any sense in dealing with women? No matter how clever a man may be, no matter how keen-sighted everywhere else, no matter how old and worldly wise and cynical, no matter how cautious he may be in other respects, when he approaches the woman proposition he lays aside all common human intelligence, and becomes as blindly trusting as a babe, and an easy mark for any vamp who happens along his way.

Men don't reason about women. They are guided by their desires, and they believe that a woman is just exactly what they want her to be, without ever trying to find out whether she is or not.

These farmers wanted to believe that they would get wives for the price of a railroad ticket and a wedding dress who would cook, wash, do dairy work, and be the living image of Mary Pickford or Hazel Dawn, or Theda Bara, and so they sent along their money without further investigation.

We laugh at them as easy marks, yet are they more stupid than the men we see all about us who are letting themselves be lured to the altar by women who will make them miserable wives, and who are accomplishing their purpose by means of a few poor tricks so transparent that even a blind babe should be able to see through them!

There's the rich old man who marries a girl young enough to be his granddaughter, and is perfectly assured that his money has nothing to do with the case, and that he is loved for himself alone. Of course he must have noticed that young girls never fall in love with old men, but the fact doesn't rouse a single suspicion in his breast, and when his little darling tells him in one breath how she longs for a string of pearls, and in the next how she pretends to men to allow kids, he swallows it hook, line and sinker.

How any girl of 18 can run a flimflam game on a man of 60 odd who has engineered big deals and outwitted the sharpest of his own sex is one of the mysteries that will never be explained. But we've all seen it done dozens of times.

Then there's the intellectual man, the man of books, cultured, deeply read. How often do we see him married to a pretty little goose, who never reads anything but the latest fiction, and whose novel in her life and who hasn't two ideas in her head.

Yet the wise man has married that little idiot, believing that he would get companionship from her, and that because her eyes were bright with youth there was intelligence and understanding behind them.

You would think that a man who had devoted much of his life to a study of psychology, and who could theoretically pick all of woman's moods and tensions to pieces and analyse them, could see through the little arts and affectations of any woman.

But he can't. His theory may be perfect, but when he tries to put it into practise on some individual woman who has marked him for her own there is some hitch in the proceedings. She gazes soulfully at him and he is convinced that she has a deep nature. He listens to him with unvarying attention while he discourses on his favourite hobby and he is persuaded that she has a profound mind. She murmurs, "Oh, how wonderful you are!" every time he pauses to take breath, and he never doubts that he has at last found a woman capable of appreciation of what is best and finest in art and literature.

Yet this is all old stuff out of woman's hereditary bag of tricks that has been handed down from mother to daughter since the time of Eve. You wouldn't think a man would any more fall for it than he would for the sick-Indian and gold mine stunt, yet fool women are still acquiring brilliant husbands by this simple expedient every day.

Most men desire a domestic wife, and they artlessly believe that a girl who will put on a white apron and make fudge, or who darns her silk stockings in the parlour when she has company can be relied on to be a thrifty wife and a good cook.

More marry on that platform, only to find out that the white apron and the darning was as unreliable a bit of domestic camouflage as the little shirt that Beaky Sharp was so many years sewing on in public for her son that he grew up to be a man while it was making.

David Warfield explained once that he never made money any way by working his mind. Women had beat him to that discovery by several thousand years. Every woman knows how to make her lips quiver and her eyes fill up with tears, and that when she has done that she has registered helplessness, weakness, piteous dependence on a man that makes him call himself a brute and give her whatever she's asking him for even if it's his own life and happiness.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PTE. TOMMY ATKINS.  
SOME FUNNY STORIES ABOUT THE  
BRITISH SOLDIER.  
INCORRIGIBLE JESTER.

Amid the whirl and maze of battle the soldier's humour is the one thing that he cannot lose. In easy times, in tight corners, in the face of death itself, he is an incorrigible jester. There is nothing humourous about his wit; his jokes are always spontaneous, forgotten almost as soon as they are made.

An Indian newspaper has been at great pains to collect a number of the best anecdotes. Not all of them are new, but they are at least worth re-telling. Here are a few:

The South African war was responsible for the immortal story of the convalescent soldier in hospital who, having had his face washed three times in one morning by different ladies of high degree, who were amusing themselves by looking after "the poor dear wounded," adorned the head of his bed next day with a notice setting forth that he was "Too Sick To-day to be Nursed."

## THE "WALKING BUFFS."

Then, again, there is the story of the smart young staff officer who rode up to a party of dusty warriors, wearing a white foot-slogging many miles over the field, with the query:—"Are you the West Riding?" "No, me lord," came a cheery voice from the rear, "we ain't! We're the blinkin' Buffs—walkin'!"

India, naturally, has been for many years a fruitful hunting ground for stories of Atkins. One of the best concerns a scrap of desultory conversation between two men stretched on the ground at the end of a field-day just before the march back to barracks. It was a Monday; and, presumably, in the mind of the first speaker there still lingered fragments of the scriptural language he had heard in church the previous day, for he suddenly observed—appropos of nothing at all:—"And the Lord said unto Moses, 'Afraytturn!'" Without a moment's hesitation his neighbour lying next him added:—"And Moses, not knowin' 'is drill, turned 'arf-left;"

Atkins, being the best-hearted fellow in the world, is always anxious to lighten anyone in affliction; and the following story illustrates a well-meant effort in this direction. Outside the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, in the north of India, was usually to be seen at mid-day a crowd of quite a hundred persons, from all parts of the country, waiting to be inoculated against the ill-effects of bites by rabid dogs, jackals and the like. On one occasion the new arrivals included an officer who was anything but comfortable as to the effect the inoculation would have upon him, and to him spoke a Tommy with words of cheer. "Don't you worry, sir," he said; "why, it ain't nothing this inoculation! A friend o' mine bit me, and I said it was a dog, and I've been 'avin' a holiday 'ere for a week!"

The scene of the next little yarn was laid in an Indian up-country railway station, where amid the jostling crowds of Indians an English official saw to his regret upon the platform a corporal and private of a certain regiment somewhat the worse for liquor and inclined to be noisy. Close by, on a station bench, taking no notice whatever, sat two more men of the same regiment who looked as quiet and respectable as it was possible for men to be. "Can't you get hold of those two noisy comrades of yours and keep them quiet?" asked the official, and the reply was:—"Very sorry, sir, but we can't do nothing." The official went on, pointing out how it was the duty of the white man in India to set an example, and how the behaviour of the two delinquents was calculated to bring discredit on the regiment; but he was only comforted the same answer:—"We can't do nothing." "But why not?" he inquired at last in a state of exasperation, and received the amazing reply:—"Beg pardon, sir, but, yer see it's like this. We're two leonatics and them's the escort."

## ORIN HUMOUR.

The Atkins who, standing in a crowd to watch some volunteers march past, delivered himself of the sententious remark:—"Thank Gawd for the Navy!" was a wit; and there are two more examples dating from the time when Mr. Haldane was Secretary of State for War. It was "consulte" Haldane that the idea originated of granting twopenny a day extra pay to men who succeeded in passing a certain shooting test, and on one occasion a Tommy, who had hitherto failed to pass, had got close enough to the required score to need only an "outer" in order to attain to the coveted rank. He fired his last shot, and—the hated shriek was heard of a ricochet speeding on its way! "There goes my little twopenny," he remarked more in sorrow than in anger as he rose from the ground. "Oppin' oppin' oppin'—all the way to 'ell!"

A somewhat grim humour pervades the story about the German spy, sentenced to be shot, who had to walk some distance to the place where the sentence was to be carried out. It was a cold rainy morning, and the prisoner grumbled considerably at having to walk so far. His escort bore with him for some time; but, at last, wearied by the prisoner's interminable rant, if it seemed, unreasonably) complaints about the weather, one them burst out with:—"Ere, wot 'ave you to grouse about? We've got to walk back!"

That's the way thousands of men are married and they never know it, poor dears.

Generally speaking, men judge women by these simple rules. If a woman has a good complexion, pearly teeth and large blue eyes they attribute every angelic virtue to her. If she opens her eyes very wide and has what is known in feminine parlance as the baby stare she is perfectly innocent, no matter how much appearances may be against her. If she cries easily she is very tender-hearted.

If she is a good listener she is intelligent. If she "tells" a man to beat the band she is a woman of profound taste and judgment. If she has on a simple-looking dress, she is very economical. And any woman, especially any female relative, who tries to put a man wise about any other woman is a cat.

Oh, yes, men are easy for women to work. Which is God's mercy to our sex.

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face after face haggard and yellow, with deep dark rims round the eye. It is not necessary here to dwell upon the effect of the impoverished diet upon

face after face haggard and yellow, with deep dark rim round the eye. It is not necessary here to dwell upon the effect of the impoverished diet upon motherhood and upon delicate people. The richest get to Switzerland or Holland if they can. There are no doubt people who do obtain foamy immunities, and underhand methods and risk of punishment. The fact is well known. The process is known by the German slang term of *schleib* which means to "wangle" a thing bereaked methods.

I was not so anxious to get into Berlin as I might otherwise have been, for my English parcels had given me a well-fed appearance that could many queer glances to be directed at a youngish-looking man (I am 48) in mufti. I took care to keep military escort near me, and, of course, carried my day's provisions with me.

Food grumbling is the rise of Germany to-day, and when great smash comes, I imagine that Junker class will have a particularly bad time of it. For there has been great deal of war profiteering in Germany, open and flagrant. Food supplies have been held back for a rise in price industrial companies have doubled, tripled and quadrupled their dividends. The taxation of wealth has not been commensurate with the situation, a victorious Germany is full of bitterness. Theft of food from trading shops have become as common as the hoarding, which even after through a half years of war is still going on. Pigs, geese, and rabbits are sedulously fattened in cellars and sold to the butcher (the people who buy or sell by illicit methods) at enormous price.

Just before last Christmas I was glad to buy a secretly fattened cow for 45s. I was robbing *one* German of a good meal.

No, I cannot say that see anything shabby in London, either the appearance of the streets or the people. London seems as full of life as on the 23d July, 1914, when I made my nish summer trip to Homburg.

We had such constant counts of the bombing of London in German newspapers and from German gossip, that when I arrived here there before last I expected to find at least some indication that the Germans had been here. Up to date, the visitors to London has great difficulty in finding any traces of where bombs have fallen.

Our London shops are right for sore eyes after the bare windows of Berlin. Compare Harrod's or Selfridge's with Wertheim's! What plenty in the windows of these great London merchants! Or compare the county fairs of England with those in Germany. Yesterday I actually passed a flock of sheep. Compare the restaurants, just out of curiosity I asked in a London restaurant for the following extras: Pickles, chutney, and Worcester sauce. They were supplied at at any other time.

All the Berlin restaurants that remain open use a fine camouflage bill of fare, but it all comes down to potatoes or swedes in some form or other.

Tablecloths were long ago forbidden in Germany as involving the use of coal, and the cost of coal and labour.

Around me in the London restaurant were men of between 40 and 50, well turned out, with stiff collars. These same men if in Germany would have been running depots at the front and with no starched collars, for Germany is starches and washings.

People tell me that there are a number of men of military age in Government offices in England. Do not believe that there are one man of military age in any of the Government offices in Germany. Quite apart from the power of the Government, public opinion would render it impossible. Too many young Germans have been killed for the public to tolerate any thinking.

How many men have been killed! I am asked daily. Nobody knows. No one in Germany believes in the losses as published. It is not difficult for any person on the spot to ascertain that there are men of his own circle who have disappeared and never been accounted for.

in any list. The Germans have a strange way of exaggerating their captures and minimising their losses. "I should like to know how many of their alleged 45,000 prisoners the other day were medical officers, orderlies, and wounded men who could not get away. To-day a little touch of brightness is added to the Berlin scene by the costumes of Turkish, Austrian, and Bulgarian officers on leave. And on this point I believe that the officers of the German Army get longer leave than British officers, because of this new kind of warfare being considered as rendering more leave necessary than formerly.

Is London shabby? I should think so, and especially are our women not shabby. If any of them grumble, let them realise that an English woman married to a well-off member of the Berlin Bourse told me that she had just made a dress for herself from a pair of curtains! Here, again, it was not a question of money but of fame and material, but one of the curious facts about the war is that furs seem more plentiful everywhere than normally. There is no lack of furs or of fine diamonds in Berlin. Friedländer's in the Unter den Linden, Grätz's well-known jeweller of Charlottenburg, told me that he had never done such business before in the price of the furs. But unfortunately for the German health, it is easier to get pearls than pork.

The lack of traffic in Berlin streets, the melancholy look on the faces of the people, and the difficulty of getting about form a contagious element of depression. Saddest and most disagreeable of all are the wan faces of the children. German child-life to-day is a tragedy, and when the inevitable crash comes the orphans will forget the sufferings of their childhood at the hands of the military police.

*Daily Mail*

(To be continued.)

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"There is no sauce like appetite," says an old proverb, and the statement is altogether true. With a keen appetite you can relish the plainest food, while without it the daintiest morsel fails to tempt you. Loss of appetite is a sure sign that something is wrong with the digestive system, and if you are wise you will not ignore that or any other danger signal.

Now (digestion is the prime function of life — physiologically speaking — the process by which the food you eat is ultimately converted into blood, brain, and muscle; the process, in short, by which you exist, and compared to which all else is unimportant, even trivial. It is a long and complete process, and any failure in any part of it must of necessity be injurious to health. Digestion sums up and includes every function of the body — if you allow your digestion — your stomach, liver, and bowels — to get out of order, your whole system will surely suffer.

**In-digestion** is therefore the fundamental ailment of the human race, the disease from which—barring accidents—nearly all other disorders spring. This is a strong assertion, but it is true, and for this reason: Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does the work which Nature intended it to do; there is vitality, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot get hold of your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood, because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body lights up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anæmic; while impurities, due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to poison your whole system and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

It will thus be seen how all-important is this matter of digestion, affecting, as it does, every other function of the body, and how earnestly you should strive to keep it active. It is the foundation of your physical, bodily well-being, for without a sound digestion good health is utterly, hopelessly impossible.

On the slightest indication of digestive weakness take Mother Seigel's Syrup. Don't hesitate or delay about it. It tones and invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels, cleanses the blood and promotes the general system, and the assimilation, and therefore perfect health. When you notice the early symptoms of indigestion—falling appetite, furred tongue, wind, headache, fulness in the stomach, take Mother Seigel's Syrup; do not wait for the more serious effects, and you will be saved months, perhaps years, of suffering.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELIEMAN" LINE.

(RIDEHAL & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 25th June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	LUCHOW	On 30th June, Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	SUNJIANG	On 2nd July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 4th July, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 7th July, 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RITCHEN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Esplanade).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

All above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leaves Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	MON	Sts. from COLOMBO	MARSHALL	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leaves Hong Kong about	Leaves S'pore about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMY & CO., at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADOMARU ... 12,500 TONS KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 TONS	9th July, 11 A.M. 19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 TONS TANGO MARU ... 13,500 TONS	30th July, 11 A.M. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	... Fri. 19th July, at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU	... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
S. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 263 and 223

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINTO MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 27th Aug.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 10th.
ANYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.  
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darben and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amakusa, M. S. Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO  
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" August 7th.  
"CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Price's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Monday, the 1st July, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to noon.  
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.  
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Saturday, 29th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape		Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
— JULY —		
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Monday, 1st, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Haiphong		Monday, 1st, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Tuesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy		Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin		Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Sandakan		Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe		Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle		Saturday, 6th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin		Saturday, 6th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, AMOY, HONGKONG AND EUROPE via SOERABAYA		Wednesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

Superscribed correspondence only.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	—
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshai	4.30 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	—	—
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Sammei	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 11.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 19.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 19.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik K	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kanchuk	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY.

Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., General Meeting.

Monday, 1st July—General Holiday.

Wednesday, 3rd July—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

## VISITORS TO CANTON.

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.  
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.  
PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at:—  
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.  
Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. H. WATSON & CO.

## COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

London	June 28th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/8
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	3/8
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/8
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	3/8
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	46 1/2
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	78 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	147 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand	155 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	139 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	143 1/2
ON HAIPHONG	
On demand	112 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	47 1/2
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	47 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$15.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	47 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10	\$0.03
Canton 20	\$4.17 Discount
Canton 10	\$0.00

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL ON ABSORBING INTEREST.  
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,  
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 480 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. BERNIER.

"Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes 'CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY' an excellent volume for Students and Superintendents, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home."

PRICE ..... \$2.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., MESSRS. BROWN & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## BROSSARD &amp; MOPIN,

Phone: CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telegraphic Address: "BROSSARD."  
KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.  
REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.  
Agencies—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## BANKS

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Francs 45,000,000  
PAID UP ..... 25,000,000  
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

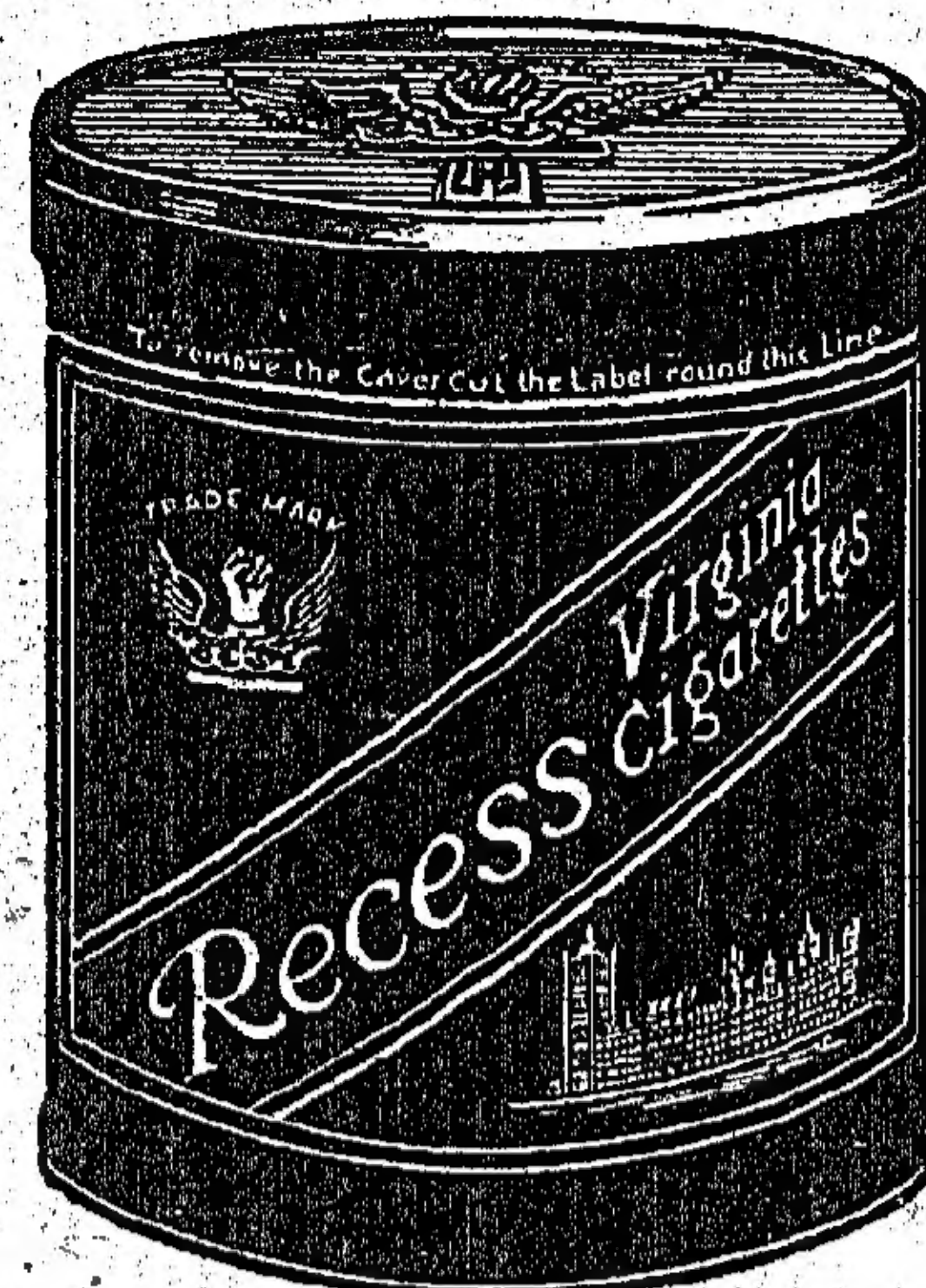
HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.  
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.  
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.  
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel. 2440.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. (1470)

## RECESS No. 44. VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A Large Size Cigarette.

Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds: \$1,500,000  
Starting: \$1,500,000, at 3/4—\$15,000,000  
Silver: \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$34,500,000  
Reserve Funds: \$15,000,000

GOVERNOR OF DIRECTORS:  
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G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. (15)

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital: \$1,500,000

Subscribed: 1,125,000

Paid-up: 562,500

Reserve Fund: 850,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1918. 1837

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong.

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1895.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 30,000,000

Capital Paid-up: " 20,000,000

Reserve Funds: " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kanabetsu

Kanagawa, Matsuyama, Pusan, Shin-ohseki, Tainan, Taiwan, Tientsin

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Harbin, Kwantung, Shanghai, Swatow

OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and Bank of Western Bank, Paris.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of America, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. 1699

## THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorized by Presidential Decree, MANCHOU-RIE APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital: " \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Hankow, Changhai, Yangchow, Wuchang, Wuhan, Anking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, HANKOW: Shanghai, Kiangsu, Nanking, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luoshan, Yancheng, Hsinan, etc.

CHINA: Amoy, Canton, Weishow, Shanghai, etc.

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CHINA: Amoy, Canton, Weishow, Shanghai, etc.